The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867. NO. 266.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $35;

No. 2, $30,

WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Moreshead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

June 8-256-tf Newbern, N. C.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

OPEN JUNE 1.

This favorite and delightful watering-place, having undergone thorough renovation, is prepared to receive visitors. The owners have made every effort in the outfit and equipment to render the place more than ever attractive to those in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health. It may be confidently claimed for them that they have in a great many cases relieved, and in many more cases cured, the following diseases: SCROFULA, and many chronic CUTANEOUS diseases; CHRONIC THROAT BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS of KIDNEY and BLADDER, and PILES; and, in connection with the Hot Baths, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

As an appetizer, a tonic, and general restorative to an enfeebled constitution, it is perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietors have engaged for the approaching season

A VERY SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC,

both for the LAWN and the BALL-ROOM.

THE BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS,

both for ladies and gentlemen, will be found in more complete order than ever before.

From the very extensive preparations now making at all the leading Virginia Springs, a heavy travel is anticipated, and, we think, will be attracted. It shall be the aim of the undersigned to keep their establishment FULLY UP TO THE FOREMOST; and they hope to see a renewal of the social re-unions which in former years lent such a charm to these mountain retreats.

Passengers by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at GOSHEN Depot. Eight (8) miles of staging over a smooth road lands them at the Springs.

BOARD, $3.50 PER DAY; $90 PER MONTH.

We have secured the efficient services of Captain WILLIAM H. SALE, so long and favorably known to the public, in connection with these Springs.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.

PERCELL, LADD & Co., Richmond;
A. B. RUCKER, Lynchburg;
COLEMAN & ROGERS, Baltimore;
HEGEMAN & Co., New York;
Agents for sale of the Water and Mass or Salts.

May 25-246-6w

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JUNE 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, *via* stages.

HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)

Route *via* Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.

Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c,

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-250-4m*

COTTON GINS, THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, &c.

HORACE L. EMORY & SON'S UNIVERSAL Cotton Gins and Condensers, Georgia, and Pratts' Cotton Gins, E. Whitmans & Son's and St. Clairs & Co. Threshing Machines and Horse Powers.

Montgomery's Wheat Fans, Grant's Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Snaths, Gleaners, Mowers and Reapers.

We are Agents for the sale of all the above, and can furnish parties in want upon short notice, at manufacturer's prices.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Manufacturer of and Dealers in Agricultural Implements.

Raleigh, N. C., June 8-256-tf
Progress and Standard copy.

GRAIN CRADLES.

Just received a supply of Sinclair's Patent 5 and 6 finger Grain Cradles—the very best make out. Orders solicited at once.

JAMES M. TOWLES.

May 28-tf Agent.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND GRAND OPENING

OF THIS SEASON

AT

SMITH'S,

No. 25 Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Worth

OF

FRESH GOODS OPENING THIS DAY.

THE ABOVE NAMED STOCK HAS BEEN SElected with much taste and judgment, and at the very great REDUCTION recently made in prices of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

AND WILL BE SOLD CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

This is decidedly the largest and best stock of

DRY GOODS

In Virginia and offers inducements to purchasers unsurpassed anywhere. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction to all.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

Virginia and North Carolina,

I WOULD SAY SEND IN YOUR ORDERS,

You will be delighted with the BEAUTIFUL GOODS you will receive in return, and at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

To our numerous customers at a distance, I return my grateful thanks and request their orders for samples, guaranteeing in every instance entire satisfaction.

To our numerous friends and patrons in the city and vicinity, I would especially say, that in many respects the Stock was never so desirable or complete, embracing many

NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

And will, therefore, refrain from a numeration except to call especial attention to

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

which surpasses anything heretofore offered in this market. An early call will secure the most

DESIRABLE SHADES,

PATTERNS, &c., &c.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, I hope by strict attention to the necessities and interest of my customers, to merit its continuance to the entire extent of their wants in the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS SMITH.

my 4-228-tc

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSETS OVER

$5,000,000,

IN THE

ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO.;

CHARTERED IN 1820.

W. H. CROW, Genl Agent for

NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE NORTH OF THE CAPITOL,

RALEIGH.

STATEMENT OF FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC:

It is a fact that 50 per cent was paid on life policies the 1st. Jan'y 1867, to those having paid their premium for two years.

It is a fact that the following amounts have been paid at this office:

Jeremiah Kinsey's,	Raleigh,	5,000
J. E. Weeks,	Elizabeth City	5,000
T. J. Garner,	Weldon	3,000
S. B. Turnage,	Kinston	10,000

It is also a fact that the Company, are now ready to pay ANOTHER loss, by the death of Col. Jno. F. Sanders, of Johnston county of $5,000, who died 17th. May, and the Administrator is invited to come forward.

It is a fact that half of the premium can be paid by a note at 6 per ct. int; and a general permit to travel or reside in any part of the United States without any extra charge.

It is a fact, as stated in the Wall Street Reporter: The Ætna Company is one of the 1st. Class Companies in America.

Widows and Orphans of the true hearted and provident call her a blessing indeed.

Any further information will be cheerfully imparted by the agent at his office or sent by mail.

W. H. CROW, G. A.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

A. W. LAWRENCE,
ED. JOHNSON,
J. E. SPEARMAN.

June 3-253-1m

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND

EXAMINE THE MANY

BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS,

OIL PORTRAITS,

PHOTOGRAPHS &c.

On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.

J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, June 1-253-tf

LIME.

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates.

Cost per ton at Salisbury securely boxed $12.00
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro, $4.00.
Do. " Hillsboro, 2.20
Do. " Raleigh, 2.70.

Apply to

POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station,
Dec 5-tf W. N. C. R. R.

MASONIC.

MT. OLIVE, LODGE, No. 195,
BROWERS' MILLS, N. C., June 8th, 1867.

AT A CALLED COMMUNICATION OF MT. Olive Lodge, No. 195, held on the 24th. of May, 1867, GILLEM CAGLE, a Master Mason, was suspended for six months from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.

Said Cogle is 50 years of age, 6 feet high, dark complexion, gray hair, and by occupation a farmer.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

June 12-260-1w

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds, Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for Cash.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
April 3 -tf Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C.
LEMUEL S. PERRY, Raleigh, N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW,

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *guaging*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13-211-tf

NEW CAROLINA RICE,

Just received by

DOUGLAS BELL,
May 30—tf Market Square.

TO THE TRADE!

10 bbls. Superior Molasses,
10 " Porto Rica Sugar,

ALSO,

N. C. Cut and Gross Herrings,

Received to-day by

DOUGLAS BELL,
June 4-253-tf Market Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

AGENTS FOR STIEFF'S 1st. PREMIUM GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANOS,

FACTORIES 84 & 86 CAMDEN ST., AND 45 & 47 PERRY ST., OPPOSITE THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. OFFICE, AND WAREROOMS NO. 7. W. LIBERTY ST., ABOVE BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, Md.,

Stieff's new Scale Pianos, with the Agraffe treble and Ivory frouts, are pronounced by the best Professors and Amateurs to be the best Pianos now in use. They are fully warranted for 5 years, with privilege of exchange within 12 months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser.

Second hand Pianos and Cabinet Organs always on hand from $50 to $300.

REFERENCES: (Who have our Pianos in use) Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Lexington, Va., Gen. Robt. Ransom, Wilmington, N. C., Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell's Springs, N. C., Max Strakosch, Director Italian Opera, and Miss Caroline M. Richings, of the English Opera.

TERMS LIBERAL, A CALL IS SOLICITED.

May 22-243-3m

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY AND POLYTECHNIC ACADEMY.

A GREAT SCHOOL OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE!

The 2nd. Session, 9th. Academic year, opens July 1st., 1867.

PRINCIPAL STUDIES OF REGULAR COURSE:—Mathematics and Physical Sciences, Engineering, Architecture and Drawing, Latin, French and Belles Lettres, Ethics, Political Economy and History.

Diplomas conferred upon graduates in the *Regular Course.*

Persons desiring to qualify themselves for Surveyors or Civil Engineers, are offered a

SPECIAL COURSE OF ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE AND DRAWING.

which they may follow, in part or throughout, to the exclusion of all studies unnecessary to their purpose.

A COMMERCIAL COURSE

is given to those who wish to prepare for business life.

No military duties, beyond enough drill for healthy exercise. Expenses moderate. Location healthy.

For circulars containing full information, address

GEN. R. E. COLSTON, Supt.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

May 24-tf.

COTTON PLOWS.

Just received another supply of March's New Patented COTTON PLOW. They give universal satisfaction.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

my 6-229-tf

DRY GOODS.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

AND

GLASS-WARE.

I BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIzens of Raleigh and vicinity, that I have added to my already extensive business, an especial department for

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,

and have taken great care to select the goods with a view of making this a first-class Grocery store.

I have the largest and best selected assortment to be found in this city, consisting of FINE CHINA SETTS, (plain, gilded and painted,) all of latest styles and patterns, STONEWARE, COMMON WARE, and EARTHEN WARE.

IN GLASS-WARE,

Our assortment is complete, consisting of

Fine Cut Glass Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, and Dishes of all Sizes,

Looking Glasses

of every description, made of the very best German and American Glass.

The Department of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

has just been fitted out with the most fashionable and desirable Goods, and the recent decline in prices and the particular attention I have given in selecting the goods, will enable me to please every body in style and price. I therefore invite my old customers and the public generally to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Besides, he is still prepared to furnish the people with

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in as great variety as heretofore, embracing the best qualities as to style, make and quality. He invites an inspection of the same from purchasers.

In addition, I will mention my first-class

GROCERY STORE,

which is kept up at all times with the best and finest Family Groceries and sold at the lowest market prices.

A. KLINE.
Cor. Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.
May 2-225-2m.

BOOK STORE.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

FANCY ENVELOPES AND PAPERS.

Just received at Fentress' Corner by

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 25-246-tf

GOODRICH'S SCHOOL HISTORIES OF

FRANCE,
ENGLAND,
GREECE,
ROME,

THE WORLD,
THE UNITED STATES,
CHILDS PICTORIAL HISTORY, &c.

Just to hand at Fentress's Corner, our new stand.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 29-249-tf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
50 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
50 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.

Feb 22-168-tf

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REPAIR.

We have in Store one of these celebrated Machines, which we will sell on accommodating terms.

We have also made arrangements to furnish on short notice Grain Cradles, Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Horse Rakes, Pan Mills, Cotton Gins &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

my 4-228-tf

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.

Just received, [quality warranted,] by

DOUGLAS BELL,
June 7-256-tf Market Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTROLOGY.

THE WORLD ASTONISHED

AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS

MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST,

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the galactic stars that overcome or predominate in the configurations—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. DRAWER 293, BUFFALO, N. Y.
April 6-205-1ywad

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL,

For improving and beautifying the complexion. The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth, Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all imprurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation, is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 20,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists
April 6—205-1yaw 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair.
Whose curling tendrils soft entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and postpaid, for $1.

Address all orders to

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 2 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
April 6-1ydaw

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

CHASTELLAR'S Hair Exterminator.

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post-paid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.
April 8-1ydaw

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEVIGNE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

April 8-1ydaw

BEAUTY. Auburn, Golden, Flaxen, Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DEBREUX' FRISEUR LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States.

April 8-1ydaw

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL.

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents.

Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Raleigh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's. line of New York mail packets.

Feb 6-144-6m

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO.

No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,

NEW YORK,

SUCCESSORS TO

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.

OF NEW YORK,

AND

SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

C. W. GARRETT,	A. S. SHAVER.
EDEN YOUNG,	A. L. SCOTT,
SPENCER SCOTT,	F. M. GARRETT.

Feb 15-162

JOHN S. DANCY,	JOHN H. HYMAN,
OF TARBORO, N.C.,	OF SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH R. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N. C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

No. 24, Exchange Place,

NEW YORK.

Aug. 23-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY.

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

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We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandize and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Having made large additions to our

BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING

Promptly and in the best style of the art.

OUR PRINTING PRESSES

are of the best manufacture in the world, (the same as used by the Harpers, and leading Publishers in N. Y.,) and our facilities for doing work of any kind at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

on the most REASONABLE TERMS, and in SUPERIOR STYLE, equal to any in the country.

Contracts made for the printing of Newspapers and Magazines.

Blanks, Checks, plain or colored,
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Hand Bills,
Posters,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

At the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

ORNAMENTAL & COLORED PRINTING

To suit all tastes.

We are prepared to do any kind of letter-press printing, from an Invitation Card to a Book of one thousand pages, expeditiously, economically and satisfactorily.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,
Jan 5—tf Raleigh, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

AND SALE OF PROPERTY.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR on the estate of JOHN O'BOURK, dec'd, at May Term 1867, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake County, I hereby notify creditors of the estate to present their claims within the time prescribed by law; and the debtors to make payment.

There will be a Sale of the personal property belonging to the estate, on Tuesday the 18th. of June next, at the late residence of the deceased, near the city of Raleigh, upon the usual terms. With other personal effects will be sold the growing crops of *Rye, Wheat and Oats.*

PATRICK FERRALL,
Administrator.

Raleigh, N. C. May 29-ecdt187.

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRIS & CO.,

18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

AND

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 15-212-3m*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSIness intrusted to his care.

Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

Jan 24-tf

IRON AND TIN WARE.

HARDWARE.

WOSTENHOLM & SONS' HEAVY RAZORS, Fine Barber's Shears,
Large Garden Shears and Garden Trowels.

J. BROWN,
April 11-239-tf With HART & LEWIS.

1867. Spring Trade, 1867.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY; SUCH AS IVORY Handled Bolster Knives and Forks, and Knives only.

Guano Droppers, made and on hand.

J. BROWN,
April-17-244-tf With HART & LEWIS

USEFUL.

AT 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Old Dominion Coffee Pots,
French Biggin Coffee Pots,
Crystal and Ornamented Chamber Sets,
Hardware Water Coolers,
Chamber or Hot Bath Pails.

J. BROWN.
April 20-224-tf With HART & LEWIS.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

White and Persian Granite Table Ware.
Bowls and Pitchers.
Edged and C. C. Plates.
Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Salt Stands.
A. F. & S. O.
Framed Looking Glasses.

J. BROWN,
April 23-219-tf With HART & LEWIS.

COOKING STOVES.

We have received a large addition to our stock.

COOKING STOVES,
Various Patterns.

J. BROWN,
May 21-243 With HART & LEWIS.

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

1867 1867

Through Freight Tariff.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.

Your Goods will be handled only once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co., Agents, No. 88 Liberty Street, or Pier 36 North River N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, I. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. P. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FROM BOSTON,

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agents, Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.

C. H. ALLEN,
Dec. 5—tf Freight Agt. R. & G. R. R.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th, 1867.

ON and after May 7th, 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily.

Mail trains leave Raleigh	9.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2.50 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	4.50 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh	4.50 P. M.
" " leaves "	6.30 A. M.

The mail trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.

W. G. LEWIS,
May 6-229-tf Gen. Supt.

Progress and Standard copy till forbid

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tragacanth, are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED.

FOR THE CURE OF DESUETUDE, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact wherever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic

The Powers and Duties of the Military Commanders!

WHO ARE DISFRANCHISED!!

Opinion of the Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 12, 1867.

The President:

SIR: On the 24th ultimo, I had the honor to transmit for your consideration my opinion upon some of the questions arising under the Reconstruction Acts therein referred to. I now proceed to give my opinion on the remaining questions, upon which the Military Commanders require instructions.

First, as to the powers and duties of these commanders.

The original act recites in its preamble that "no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property exist" in those ten States, and that "it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced" in those States "until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established."

The first and second sections divide these States into five military districts, subject to the military authority of the United States as thereinafter prescribed, and make it the duty of the President to assign from the officers of the army, a General officer to the command of each district, and to furnish him with a military force to perform his duties and enforce his authority within his district.

The third section declares "that it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize Military Commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void."

The fourth section provides "that all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any Military Commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions: *Provided*, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President."

The fifth section declares the qualification of voters in all elections, as well to frame the new Constitution for each State as in the elections to be held under the provisional government until the new State Constitution is ratified by Congress, and also fixes the qualifications of the delegates to frame the new Constitution.

The sixth section provides "that until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment."

The duties devolved upon the commanding General by the supplementary act relate altogether to the registration of voters and the elections to be held under the provisions of that act. And as to these duties, they are plainly enough expressed in the act, and it is not understood that any question not heretofore considered in the opinion referred to, has arisen, or is likely to arise, in respect to them. My attention, therefore, is directed to the powers and duties of the military commanders under the original act.

We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct governments in each of these ten States, the one military, the other civil. The civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act.—The military government is created by the act. Both are provisional, and both are to continue until the new State Constitution is framed and the State is admitted to representation in Congress. When that event takes place, both these provisional governments are to cease. In contemplation of this act, this military authority and this civil authority are to be carried on together. The people in these States are made subject to both, and must obey both, in their respective jurisdictions.

There is, then, an imperative necessity to define as clearly as possible the line which separates the two jurisdictions, and the exact scope of the authority of each.

Now as to the civil authority, recognized by the act as the provisional civil government, it covered every department of civil jurisdiction in each of these States. It had all the characteristics and powers of a State government, legislative, judicial, and executive, and was in the full and lawful exercise of all these powers, except only that it was not entitled to representation as a State of the Union. This existing government is not set aside; it is recognized more than once by the act. It is not in any one of its departments, or as to any one of its functions, repealed or modified by this act, save only in the qualifications of voters, the qualifications of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections, and the mode of framing the constitution of the State.—The act does not in any other respect change the provisional government, nor does the act authorize the military authority to change it. The power of further changing it is reserved, not granted, and it is reserved to Congress, not delegated to the military commander.

Congress was not satisfied with the organic law, or constitution, under which this civil government was established. *That* constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to Congress, and that was in the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act, is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State, or such of them as are made voters, by means of elections provided for in the act, and in the meantime to preserve order and to punish offenders, if found necessary, by military commissions.

We are, therefore, not at a loss to know what powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. The only question is upon the powers conferred on the military authority. Whatever power is not given to the military, remains with the civil government.

We see, first of all, that each of these States is "made subject to the military authority of the United States"—not to the military authority altogether, but with this express limitation, "as hereinafter prescribed."

We must, then, examine what is thereinafter provided, to find the extent and nature of the power granted.

This, then, is what is granted to the military commander: the power or duty "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and he may do this by the agency of the criminal courts of the State, or, if necessary, he may have resort to military tribunals.

This comprises all the powers given to the military commander.

Here is a general clause making it the duty of the military commander to give protection to all persons in their rights of person and property. Considered by itself, and without reference to the context and to other provisions of the act, it is liable, from its generality, to be misunderstood.

What sort of protection is here meant? What violations of the rights of persons, or of property, are here intended? In what manner is this protection to be given? These questions arise at once.

It appears that some of the military commanders have understood this grant of power as all-comprehensive, conferring on them the power to remove the executive and judicial officers of the State, and to appoint other officers in their places, to suspend the legislative power of the State, to take under their control, by officers appointed by themselves, the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the State, to prohibit the execution of the laws of the State by the agency of its appointed officers and agents, to change the existing laws in matters affecting purely civil and private rights, to suspend or enjoin the execution of the judgments and decrees of the established State courts, to interfere in the ordinary administration of justice in the State courts, by prescribing new qualifications for jurors, and to change, upon the ground of expediency, the existing relations of the parties to contracts, giving protection to one party by violating the rights of the other party.

I feel confident that these military officers, in all they have done, have supposed that they had full warrant for their action.—Their education and training have not been of the kind to fit them for the delicate and difficult task of giving construction to such a statute as that now under consideration. They require instruction, and nearly all of them have asked for instruction, to solve their own doubts, and to furnish to them a safe ground for the performance of their duties.

There can be no doubt as to the rule of construction according to which we must interpret this grant of power. It is a grant of power to military authority, over civil rights and citizens, in time of peace. It is a new jurisdiction, never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority, is reversed. The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power is thus stated in *Dwarris on Statutes*, page 652: "A statute creating a new jurisdiction ought to be construed strictly."

Guided by this rule, and in the light of other rules of construction familiar to every lawyer, especially of those which teach us that, in giving construction to single clauses, we must look to the context and to the whole law, that general clauses are to be controlled by particular clauses, and that such construction is to be put on a special clause as to make it harmonize with the other parts of the statute, so as to avoid repugnancy, I proceed to the construction of this part of the act.

To consider, then, in the first place, the terms of the grant. It is of a power to protect all persons in their rights of person and property. It is not a power to create new rights, but only to protect those which exist and are established by the laws under which these people live. It is a power to preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain the existing frame of social order and civil rule, and not a power to introduce military rule in its place. In effect, it is a police power, and the protection, here intended, is protection of persons and property against violence, unlawful force and criminal infraction. It is given to meet the contingency recited in the preamble, of a want of "adequate protection for life and property;" and the necessity also recited, "that peace and good order should be enforced."

This construction is made more apparent when we look at the immediate context, and see in what mode, and by what agency, this protection is to be secured. This duty, or power, of protection is to be performed by the suppression of insurrection, disorder, and by the punishment, either by the agency of the State courts, or by military commissioners, when necessary, of all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and it is declared that all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of this military authority, shall be null and void.

The next succeeding clause provides for a speedy trial of the offender, forbids the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment, and requires that sentences of these military courts, which involve the liberty or life of the accused, shall have the approval of the Commanding General, and, as to a sentence of death, the approval of the President, before execution.

All these special provisions have reference to the preservation of order, and protection against violence and crime. They touch no other department or function of the civil administration, save only its criminal jurisdiction, and even as to that the clear meaning of this act is, that it is not to be interfered with by the military authority, unless when a necessity for such interference may happen to arise.

I see no authority, nor any shadow of authority, for interference with any other courts or any other jurisdiction, than criminal courts in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction. The existing civil authority in all its other departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, is left untouched. There is no provision, even under the plea of necessity, to establish, by military authority, courts or tribunals for the trial of civil cases, or for the protection of such civil rights of person or property as come within the cognizance of civil courts as contra-distinguished from criminal courts. In point of fact there was no foundation for such a grant of power, for the Civil Rights act, and the Freedmen's Bureau act, neither of which is superseded by this act, made ample provision for the protection or all merely civil rights where the laws or courts of these States might fail to give full, impartial protection.

I find no authority anywhere in this act for the removal by the military commander, of the proper officers of a State, either executive or judicial, or the appointment of persons to their places. Nothing short of an express grant of power, would justify the removal or the appointment of such an officer. There is no such grant expressed or even implied. On the contrary the act clearly enough forbids it. The regular State officials, duly elected and qualified, are entitled to hold their offices. They, too, have rights which the military commander is bound to protect, not authorized to destroy.

We find in the concluding clause of the sixth section of the act that these officials are recognized, and express provision is made to perpetuate them. It is enacted that "in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of this act."

This provision not only recognizes all the officers of the provisional governments, but, in case of vacancies, very clearly points out how they are to be filled; and that happens to be in the usual way, by the people, and not by any other agency or any other power, either State or federal, civil or military.

I find it impossible under the provisions of this act to comprehend such an official as a Governor of one of these States appointed to office by one of these military commanders. Certainly he is not the Governor recognized by the laws of the State, elected by the people of the State, and clothed as such with the chief executive power. Nor is he appointed as a military Governor for a State which has no lawful Governor, under the pressure of an existing necessity, to exercise powers at large. The intention, no doubt, was to appoint him to fill a vacancy occasioned by a military order, and to put him in the place of the removed Governor, to execute the functions of the office as provided by law. The law takes no cognizance of such an official, and he is clothed with no authority or color of authority.

What is true as to the Governor is equally true as to all other legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State. If the military commander can oust one from his office, he can oust them all. If he can fill one vacancy he can fill all vacancies, and thus usurp all civil jurisdiction into his own hands, or the hands of those who hold their appointments from him and subject to his power of removal, and thus frustrate the very right secured to the people by this act. Certainly this act is rigorous enough in the power which it gives. With all its severity, the right of electing their own officers is still left with the people, and it must be preserved.

I must not be understood as fixing limits to the power of the military commander in case of an actual insurrection or riot. It may happen that an insurrection in one of these States may be so general and formidable as to require the temporary suspension of all civil government, and the establishment of martial law in its place. And the same thing may be true as to local disorder or riot in reference to the civil government of the city or place where it breaks out.—Whatever power is necessary to meet such emergencies, the military commander may properly exercise. I confine myself to the proper authority of the military commander where peace and order prevail. When peace and order do prevail, it is not allowable to displace the civil officers and appoint others in their places under any idea that the military commander can better perform his duties and carry out the general purposes of the act by the agency of civil officers of his own choice rather than by the lawful incumbents. The act gives him no right to resort to such agency, but does give him the right to have "a sufficient military force" to enable him "to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned."

In the suppression of insurrection and riot, the military commandant is wholly independent of the civil authority. So, too, in the trial and punishment of criminals and offenders, he may supersede the civil jurisdiction. His power is to be exercised in these special emergencies, and the means are put into his hands by which it is to be exercised, that is to say, "a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority," and military tribunals of his own appointment to try and punish offenders. These are strictly military powers, to be executed by military authority, not by the civil athority or by civil officers appointed by him to perform ordinary civil duties.

If these emergencies do not happen, if civil order is preserved, and criminals are duly prosecuted by the regular criminal courts, the military power though present must remain passive. Its proper function is to preserve the peace, to act promptly when the peace is broken, and restore order. When that is done and the civil authority may again safely resume its functions, the military power becomes again passive, but on guard and watchful.

This, in my judgment, is the whole scope of the military power conferred by this act, and in arriving at this construction of the act, I have not found it necessary to resort to the strict construction which is allowable.

What has been said indicates my opinion as to any supposed power of the military commander to change or modify the laws in force. The military commander is made a conservator of the peace, not a legislator. His duties are military duties, executive duties, not legislative duties. He has no authority to enact or declare a new code of laws for the people within his district under any idea that he can make a better code than the people have made for themselves. The public policy is not committed to his discretion. The Congress, which passed this act, undertook in certain grave particulars to change these laws, and these changes being made, the Congress saw no further necessity of change, but were content to leave all the other laws in full force, but subject to this emphatic declaration, that as to these laws and such future changes as might be expedient, the question of expediency and the power to alter, amend or abolish, was reserved for "the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same." Where, then, does a military commander find *his* authority "to abolish, modify, control, or supersede" any one of these laws?

The enumeration of the extraordinary powers exercised by the military commanders in some of the districts would extend this opinion to an unreasonable length. A few instances must suffice.

In one of these districts the Governor of a State has been deposed under a threat of military force, and another person, called a Governor, has been appointed by the military commander to fill his place. Thus presenting the strange spectacle of an official entrusted with the chief power to execute the laws of the State whose authority is not recognized by the laws he is called upon to execute.

In the same district the judge of one of the criminal courts of the State has been summarily dealt with. The act of Congress does not give authority to the military commander, in cases of necessity, to transfer the juridiction of a criminal court to a military tribunal. That being the specific authority over the criminal courts given by the act, no other authority over them can be lawfully exercised by the military commander. But in this instance the judge has, by military order, been ejected from his office, and a private citizen has been appointed judge in his place, by military authority, and is now in the exercise of jurisdiction "over all crimes, misdemeanors, and offences," committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. This military appointee is certainly not authorized to try any one for any offence as a member of a military tribunal, and he has just as little authority to try and punish any offender as a judge of a criminal court of the State.

It happens that this private citizen, thus placed on the bench, is to sit as the sole judge in a criminal court whose jurisdiction extends to cases involving the life of the accused. If he has any judicial power in any case, he has the same to take cognizance of capital cases, and to sentence the accused to death, and order his execution. A strange spectacle! where the judge and the criminal may very well "change places;" for if the criminal has unlawfully taken life, so too does the judge. This is the inevitable result, for the only tribunal, the only judges, if they can be called judges, which a military commander can constitute and appoint under this act, to inflict the death penalty, is a military court composed of a board, and called in the act a "military commission."

I see no relief for the condemned against the sentence of this agent of the military commander. It is not the sort of court whose sentence of death must be first approved by the commander and finally by the President; for that is allowed only where the sentence is pronounced by a "military commission." Nor is it a sentence pronounced by the rightful court of the State, but by a court, and by a judge, not clothed with authority under the laws of the State, but constituted by the military authority. As the representative of this military authority, this act forbids interference "under color of State authority" with the exercise of his functions.

In another one of these districts a military order commands the governor of the State to forbid the reassembling of the legislature, and thus suspends the proper legislative power of the State. In the same district an order has been issued "to relieve the treasurer of the State from the duties, bonds, books, papers, &c., appertaining to his office," and to put an "assistant quarter master of United States volunteers" in place of the removed treasurer; the duties of which quartermaster-treasurer are thus summed up: He is to make to the headquarters of the district "the same reports and returns required from the treasurer, and a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures; he will pay all warrants for salaries which may be, or become, due, and legitimate expenditures for the support of the penitentiary, State asylum, and the support of the provisional State government; but no scrip or warrants for outstanding debts of other kind than those specified will be paid without special authority from these headquarters. He will deposit funds in the same manner as though they were those of the United States."

In another of these districts a body of military edicts, issued in general and special orders regularly numbered, and in occasional circulars, have been promulgated, which already begin to assume the dimensions of a code. These military orders modify the existing law in the remedies for the collection of debts, the enforcement of judgments and decrees for the payment of money, staying proceedings instituted, prohibiting, in certain cases, the right to bring suit, enjoining proceedings on execution for the term of twelve months, giving new liens in certain cases, establishing homestead exemptions, declaring what shall be a legal tender, abolishing in certain cases the remedy by foreign attachment, abolishing bail "as heretofore authorized" in cases *ex contractu*, but not in "other cases, known as actions *ex delicto*," and changing, in several particulars, the existing laws as to the punishment of crimes, and directing that the crimes referred to "shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof." One of these general orders, being number ten of the series, contains no less than seventeen sections embodying the various changes and modifications which have been recited.

The question at once arises in the mind of every lawyer, what power or discretion belongs to the court having jurisdiction of any of these offences, to sentence a criminal to any other or different punishment than that provided by the law which vests him with jurisdiction. The concluding paragraph of this order, No. 10, is in these words: "Any law or ordinance heretofore in force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this general order, are hereby suspended and declared inoperative." Thus announcing, not only a power to suspend the laws, but to declare them generally inoperative, and assuming full powers of legislation by the military authority.

The ground upon which these extraordinary powers are based is thus set forth in military order No. 1, issued in this district: "The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina, is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same." Thus far the provisions of the act of Congress are well recited. What follows is in these words: "Local laws and municipal regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the commanding general, are hereby declared to be in force, and, in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants."

This construction of his powers under the act of Congress places the military commander on the same footing as the Congress of the United States. It assumes that "the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede," is vested in him as fully as it is reserved to Congress. He deems himself a representative of that paramount authority. He puts himself upon an equality with the law-making power of the Union, the only paramount authority in our government, so far, at least, as the enactment of laws is concerned. He places himself on higher ground than the President, who is simply an executive officer. He assumes, directly or indirectly, all the authority of the State, legislative, executive, and judicial, and in effect declares "I am the State."

I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of this assumption of authority. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that I do not doubt that all these orders have been issued under an honest belief that they were necessary or expedient, and fully warranted by the act of Congress. There may be evils and mischiefs in the laws which these people have made for themselves through their own legislative bodies, which require change; but none of these can be so intolerable as the evils and mischiefs which must ensue from the sort of remedy applied. One can plainly see what will be the inevitable confusion and disorder which such disturbances of the whole civil policy of the State must produce. If these military edicts are allowed to remain even during the brief time in which this provisional military government may be in power, the seeds will be sown for such a future harvest of litigation as has never been inflicted upon any other people.

There is, in my opinion, an executive duty to be performed here, which cannot safely be avoided or delayed. For notwithstanding the paramount authority assumed by these commanders, they are not, even as to their proper executive duties, in any sense clothed with a paramount authority. They are, at last, subordinate executive officers.—They are responsible to the President for the proper execution of their duties, and upon him rests the final responsibility.—They are his selected agents. His duty is not all performed by selecting such agents as he deems competent; but the duty remains with him to see to it that they execute their duties faithfully and according to law.

It is true that this act of Congress only refers to the President in the matter of selecting and appointing these commanders, and in the matter of their powers and duties under the law, the act speaks in terms directly to them; but this does not relieve them from their responsibility to the President, nor does it relieve him from the constitutional obligation imposed upon him to see that all "the laws be faithfully executed."

It can scarcely be necessary to cite authority for so plain a proposition as this. Nevertheless, as we have a recent decision completely in point, I may as well refer to it.

Upon the motion made by the State of Mississippi before the Supreme Court of the United States at its late term, for leave to file a bill against the President of the United States, to enjoin him against executing the very acts of Congress now under consideration, the opinion of the court upon dismissing that motion, and it seems to have been unanimous, was delivered by the Chief Justice. I make the following quotation from the opinion: "Very different is the duty of the President in the exercise of the power to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws the acts named in the bill. By the first of these acts he is required to assign generals to command in the several military districts, and to detail sufficient military force to enable such officers to discharge their duties under the law. By the supplementary act, other duties are imposed on the several commanding generals, and their duties must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President as Commander-in-Chief. The duty thus imposed on the President is in no just sense ministerial. It is purely executive and political."

Certain questions have been propounded from one of these military districts touching the construction of the power of the military commander to constitute military tribunals for the trial of offenders, which I will next consider.

Whilst the act does not in terms displace the regular criminal courts of the State, it does give the power to the military commander, when in his judgment a necessity arises, to take the administration of the criminal law into his own hands, and to try and punish offenders by means of military commissions.

In giving construction to this power, we must not forget the recent and authoritative exposition given by the Supreme Court of the United States as to the power of Congress to provide for military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace, and to the emphatic declaration, as to which there was no dissent or difference of opinion among the judges, that such a power is not warranted by the Constitution. A single extract from the opinion of the minority as delivered by the Chief Justice will suffice: "We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists the laws of peace must prevail. What we do maintain is, that when the nation is involved in war, and some portions of the country are invaded, and all are exposed to invasion, it is within the power of Congress to determine in what States or districts such great and imminent public danger exists as justifies the authorization of military tribunals for the trial of crimes and offences against the discipline or security of the army or against the public safety."

Limiting myself here simply to the construction of this act of Congress and to the question in what way it should be executed, I have no hesitation in saying that nothing short of an absolute or controlling necessity would give any color of authority for arraigning a citizen before a military commission. A person charged with crime in any of these military districts has rights to be protected, rights the most sacred and inviolable, and among these the right of trial by jury according to laws of the land. When a citizen is arraigned before a military commission on a criminal charge, he is no longer under the protection of law, nor surrounded with those safe-guards which are provided in the Constitution.

This act, passed in a time of peace, when all the courts, State and Federal, are in the undisturbed exercise of their jurisdiction, authorizes, at the discretion of a military officer, the seizure, trial and condemnation of the citizen. The accused may be sentenced to death, and the sentence may be executed, without an indictment, without counsel, without a jury, and without a judge. A sentence which forfeits all the property of the accused, requires no approval. If it affects the liberty of the accused, it requires the approval of the commanding General; and if it affects his life, it requires the approval of the General and of the President. Military and executive authority rule throughout, in the trial, the sentence, and the execution. No *habeas corpus* from any State court can be invoked; for this law declares that "all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void."

I repeat it, that nothing short of an absolute necessity can give any color of authority to a military commander to call into exercise such a power. It is a power, the exercise of which may involve him, and every one concerned, in the gravest responsibilities. The occasion for its exercise should be reported at once to the Executive for such instructions as may be deemed necessary and proper.

Questions have arisen whether, under this power, these military Commissioners can take cognizance of offences committed before the passage of the act, and whether they can try and punish for acts not made crimes or offences by federal or State law.

I am clearly of opinion that they have no jurisdiction as to either. They can take cognizance of no offence that has not happened after the law took effect. Inasmuch as the tribunal to punish, and the measure or degree of punishment, are established by this act, we must construe it to be prospective, and not retroactive. Otherwise it would take the character of an *ex post facto* law.—Therefore, in the absence of any language which gives the act a retrospect, I do not hesitate to say it cannot apply to past offences.

There is no legislative power given under this military bill to establish a new criminal code. The authority given is to try and punish criminals and offenders, and this proceeds upon the idea that crimes and offences have been committed; but no person can be called a criminal or offender for doing an act which, when done, was not prohibited by law.

But as to the measure of punishment, I regret to be obliged to say that it is left altogether to the military authorities, with only this limitation, that the punishment to be inflicted shall not be cruel or unusual.—The military Commission may try the accused, fix the measure of punishment, even to the penalty of death, and direct the execution of the sentence. It is only when the sentence affects the "life or liberty" of the person that it need be approved by the commanding General, and only in cases where it affects the life of the accused that it needs also the approval of the President.

As to crimes or offences against the laws of the United States, the military authority can take no cognizance of them, nor in any way interfere with the regular administration of justice by the appropriate Federal Courts.

In the opinion heretofore given upon other questions arising under these laws, I gave at large for your consideration the grounds upon which my conclusions were arrived at, intending thereafter to state these conclusions in a concise and clear summary. I now proceed to execute that purpose, which is made especially necessary from the confusion and doubts which have arisen upon that opinion in the public mind, caused in part by the errors of the telegraph and the press in its publication, and in part by the inaptitude of the general reader to follow carefully the successive and dependent steps of a protracted legal opinion.

SUMMARY.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO REGISTRATION.

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

2. The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath; nor to administer any oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath, provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

3. *As to citizenship and residence.*

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has *then* extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person, the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can safely take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant, is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

7. *As to disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by participation in rebellion.*

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: *First*, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States: *Second*, engaging afterwards in rebellion.—Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken an oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

8. *Officers of the United States.*

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. *Military officers* of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. *Municipal officers*, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the Constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, and in these I include county officers, as to whom I make a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration I have arrived at the conclusion, that they are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, *the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.*

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority, are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds and lawyers.

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion, come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. I repeat, that two things must exist as to any person, to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and, afterwards, participation in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law, must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not merely of a sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify. But voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses, and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions, or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. *The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections.*—This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause.

The board cannot enter into any enquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. *The mode of voting* is provided in the act to be *by ballot*. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled, "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 Barrels Yadkin Co., Rye Whiskey,
50 Five and ten gallon Kegs, "
10 Barrels selected Corn, "
10 " Rectified "
5 " Apple Brandy,
80 Gals. Scuppernong Wine,
40 " Old Madeira "
40 " Sherry "
25 " Old Cognac Brandy,
25 " Rose Gin "
40 Cases Starch Wine,
20 Baskets Champagne, "
5 Casks 40 doz. Knox & Son's Sparkling Ale,
10 Cases Haw River Rye Whiskey,
All of above we know to be good and we will sell to suit the times.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, June 18-264-tf

FOR CORN.

10 Tons Patapsco Guano,
5 " Baugh's Superphosphate,
which will be sold on good terms.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
June 18-264-tf

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Mill and Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine Castings, and Screws, and all kinds of repairing furnished upon short notice, at our Foundry and Machine Shops.

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June 18-264-tf

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Another large lot of N. C. Cut HERRINGS, in kegs and Bbls.; Family Roe Herrings in kegs and Bbls.; Gross Herrings and Rock in Bbls.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
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RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
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BLUE GRASS,
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and best variety of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, at the Farmers' Hall.

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Feb20-165-tf Auctioneer.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.
RALEIGH, N. C. June 11th, 1867.

THE next annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next.

W. W. VASS,
Treasurer.
June 13-261-td

BANKRUPT LAW, BY JAMES,

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BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
May 21-242-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

BURROW'S MUSIC PRIMERS,
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CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
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Just to hand at our new Store, next to Tuckers' New Hall.

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OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND RENOVATED.

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Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished and re-upholstered, and any thing in our line made to order promptly.

W. H. MORRISS & CO.
April 29-224-tf 18 Fayetteville St.

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City, on Monday, the 1st. day of July next.

C. DEWEY,
Raleigh, June 6-255-eodtd Agent.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

At
June 7-256-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 15 *minion* lines, or 1 inches.

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Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

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Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We give place, to-day, in exclusion of almost all other matter, to the able and clear opinion of Attorney General Stanbery, on the powers of the District Commanders and a summary of the principles to guide in registration.

This opinion is not liable to the objections of the former one. A cursory review of it impresses us forcibly with its clearness of analysis, its logical propriety, and its legal acumen. Its doctrines, to our mind, are the doctrines of the Reconstruction Acts themselves, construed by an able and learned jurist, by the acknowledged canons of interpretation and the principles of law, and will be sustained by the jurists of the United States and of Europe. We shall betray no confidence, when we say, that the remarks of Chief Justice Chase, at various times in and out of the Federal Circuit Court in this city, specially and incidentally, in reference to the powers of the District Commanders, fully sustain the principles laid down by the Attorney General.

All must regret that this opinion had not been fully prepared and submitted to the District Commanders, before they accepted their appointments,—indeed, that their approval of the doctrines of the opinion was not made the condition of their acceptance. Then, their course of duty would have been plain and comparatively easy—they would have been saved any mortification which the opinion, and the action of the President under it, may occasion, and the people of the Southern States much harm and anxiety.

That part of the opinion relating to registration is especially important, and is so perspicuously presented as to enable all to understand it. We shall, at an early day, prepare a full list of the various officers who, in the opinion of the Attorney General, are disfranchised.

THE PRESIDENT—THE DISTRICT COMMANDERS—THE CONGRESS.

It is announced that, on yesterday, President Johnson was to issue his Proclamation, under the ruling of the Attorney General, correcting the administration of the District Commanders. For this act he is censured in advance by the Radical press and threatened with impeachment, or a further limitation of his powers. Strenuous efforts will be made for the convening of the Congress in July, to effect these objects. We trust that the "sober second thought" of the people, North, will prevent any immediate and unwise action. They must feel, by this time, that it is high time for the nation to return to the sobriety of law and civil rule—that the day for war and military sway should end—that they are ready to involve the nation in still deeper calamities and utter ruin. The responsibility of the press and of leading men of the North is tremendous. We hope they will meet that responsibility fully and seek the peace, the prosperity and the solidarity of the whole nation. We trust the people are now ready to choose between country and party.

SENSIBLE.—Judge Aldrich, of South Carolina, who had been invited to address the freedmen, declines doing so before the crops are laid by. He says "such meetings, now, will do incalculable mischief—will interrupt all the farm work and may endanger the crop." When the crops are laid by, he promises to make them a speech. We hope his advice will be followed.

THE WASHINGTON *Index* announces the death of W. S. Cordon, Esq., of Washington, aged 59 years. He had been for a number of years Clerk of the County Court of Beaufort, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a good citizen and a useful man.

FAILURE.—Under the new mail schedule, we have failed in no instance to send the *Sentinel* regularly to our subscribers, until Monday. After working off a portion of our evening edition for the Western mail, the heat melted the rollers. Hence we could not get off the whole of the edition in time.

CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court adjourned on Monday afternoon. We learn that the investigations, in the matter of the presentment in the case of District Attorney Starbuck, satisfied the Court that no action could be sustained, and the case was dismissed.

MERITED COMPLIMENT.—Theo. H. Hill, Esq., of this City, has been invited to deliver a poem before the Pittsboro Scientific Academy, at its approaching Commencement, on the 26th inst. Mr. H. has accepted, and will acquit himself, we are sure, with distinguished honor.

DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

Well may our people exclaim, "all this is against us." Never were the political difficulties of a people more humiliating and perplexing. Never was bread scarcer in the South than now. Hunger, nakedness and death stare thousands in the face. With a will and an energy unbroken by our difficulties, our people everywhere are making unusual efforts to repair their fortunes. Every available tract of land, where labor could be obtained, is in cultivation. The late Spring was very discouraging, and now the recent severe rains seem to have nearly blasted their hopes. The low-ground crops can scarcely recover from the freshets, and crops of all kinds must suffer from the effects of the rains. But still there is hope that it is not general. We are now upon the threshold of the wheat harvest. Up to this time the wheat in the up country has not been blasted. If it can be prevented, there is hope. Most of the corn and cotton crop, we trust, will recover from the heavy rains, yet the large calculations made in regard to cotton must fail.

What are we to do? Why, work and toil and trust in God. Bad as the prospect is, it might be far worse. The almighty dollar gives us far too much concern. Let us watch and labor and do our duty in all respects, and look and wait for a better time.

Brownlow, of Tennessee, lately removed Mr. G. M. Stewart, of Dover, Commissioner of Registration for his county, for the reason that he had registered *too many* voters! He remonstrated that he had always been a Union man, and that his sons had fought in the Federal service. It made no difference, Brownlow dismissed him, and also refused to receive his poll-books. Brownlow had found out that a majority of the registered votes were against his re election. This is a small specimen of Radical rule in Tennessee.

HELPER VS. THE NEGROES.—HINTON ROWAN HELPER, who, with his "*Impending Crisis*," did more than any other man to secure the Radical victory in 1860, is out in a book advocating the expulsion of the negro race from the United States. The colored people have many such *Helpers*, who having used them, will abuse them.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of N. York, who gave a handsome aid to William and Mary College in 1859, has recently earned an additional claim on the gratitude of the friends and lovers of that venerable Institution by another subscription. This present contribution is, by double, the most liberal received during the canvass now making for the rebuilding of the college.

A TEXT NOT IN THE BIBLE.—Rev. J. D. Fulton "preached a sermon" in Boston last Sunday, from the text "What shall be done with Jefferson Davis?" It is scarcely necessary to say that a minister so false to his God, was false also to man; and instead of enforcing the charities which distinguish Christians from savages, howled for blood like a wolf.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, in referring to Governor Wells, says: "He has contrived to realize the popularity whereof the old Dutch Governor of New York boasted, that when he went into office everybody was in his favor, and when he went out everybody was in favor of that too."

Seven of the new councilmen appointed by General Pope for Mobile have declined to act.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. H. G. HILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE Fall Session opens Thursday, the 25th July, 1867.

Circulars forwarded upon application.

June 19-265-2aw6w

A SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Lady, who has experience in teaching, desires to obtain a situation as Teacher of the English branches in a Family School, or as an assistant. The best testimonials will be given.

Address the EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.

June 19-265-tf

FIRST RATE HORSE FOR SALE.

The Horse "JEFF," lately belonging to the National Express Company.

Apply to WILLIAM GRIMES.

June 19-265-10t*

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., VISITOR.

REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M. Assistant.

The fifty-first term of this School will commence on the 17th July, 1867, and continue until the 7th of December.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

June 19-265-3tawtf*

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.

THE RULES AND FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY AS adopted and authorized by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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June 19-265-1w

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NEWBERN, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE AND HARDWARE STORE.

SELL EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED BY THE Coach and Harness Maker: Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Enamelled Leather and Cloth, Harness Leather and Trimmings, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, &c., &c.

April 2-201-tf

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

WILL BE OPENED 1ST. OF JUNE, 1867.

The popular and far-famed WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, will be open the ensuing season for the accommodation of a large number of visitors, and will be kept in the best style by the Lessees, GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., assisted by WILLIAM H. PEYTON, brother of the principal, both of whom are experienced hotel-keepers.

Near the White Sulphur is an excellent Chalybeate Spring.

Rosenberger's celebrated BRASS and STRING BAND of Baltimore has been engaged for the season.

The rights of parties owning Cottages at these Springs will be respected upon their giving timely notice to the lessees of their purpose to occupy them.

The railroad will be completed to Covington by 1st. July; from thence to the Springs by stage, and a sufficiency of coaches will be provided to ensure comfort to passengers, as has ever been will go upon a single coach.

Cholera is unknown in the regions of the White Sulphur Springs.

GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.

June 1-252-6w

TELEGRAPHIC.

Tuesday Afternoon Dispatches.

THE TURKISH WAR.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Cable advices from Crete represent the Turks to be badly worsted. They have gone into a fortified camp, burned all indefensible, villages and killed the inhabitants.

The Consuls of the various powers have notified their governments of these atrocities.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 18, M.

Cotton quiet, 27
Gold $1,37½.

LIVERPOOL, June 18, M.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Estimated sales 8,000 bales.

LONDON, June 18, M.

Consols 94½. Bonds 73½.

Wednesday Morning Dispatches

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 18.

Judge Wm. H. Lyons of the Hustings Court died this afternoon.

The registration in the city to-day shows that the whites are five a head. At the county Court House 29 whites registered, and only one black.

GEN. STEEDMAN OFFERED THE MEXICAN MISSION.—BONDS FOUND.—CABINET.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The following dispatch has been sent to Gen. J. B. Steedman, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans.

"WASHINGTON, June 16.

Gen. James B. Steedman, New Orleans: Will you accept the mission to Mexico, and proceed there without unnecessary delay?

WM. H. SEWARD.

Gen. Steedman sent the following in reply:

"I thank you for the compliment you have paid me. The condition of my private affairs compels me to decline."

Twenty-nine bonds of a thousand dollars each, alleged to have been stolen, have been found in the Treasury vault.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

REGISTRATION.

AUGUSTA, June 18.

Registration in the eighteenth Senatorial District commenced to-day. At one precinct, on the outskirts of this city, one hundred and sixty-eight registered, one hundred and fifty-eight blacks and ten whites.

MOBILE, June 18.

Registration commenced in this city yesterday. 150 votes were registered—23 whites and 127 colored.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT TO THAT STATE.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 18.

Both Houses of the Legislature unanimously passed resolutions welcoming President Johnson, as the Guest of the State, and that he be invited to visit the Legislature. Gov. English and staff are to receive him.

RIOT.

LONDON, June 18, P. M.

A formidable anti-Popery riot is progressing in Birmingham. The mob have sacked two streets. The rioters are in strong force. The Roman Catholic Chapel has been threatened with demolition.

[LATER.]

LONDON, 3, P. M.

At this hour the rioters are in full possession of the city of Birmingham. All efforts to preserve order proved futile. Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance with orders to put it down and restore quiet at all hazards.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 18, P. M.

Cotton steady. Sales 2,360 bales, 27.
Flour heavy and unsettled. State $7,50@$11. Southern $9,60@$15.
Corn closed at an advance of a cent. Western mixed, new, $1,07@$1,11. Old $1,12@$1,13.
Pork heavy, $20 50@$20,80. Closing at $20,08.
Stocks moderately active. Money 6@7. Gold $1,37½. 5'20 Coupons of '62 $110½@$110[illegible].

BALTIMORE, June 18.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Corn steady, receipts light Western mixed $1,00.

WILMINGTON, June 18.

Cotton nominal and dull 23. Spirits Turpentine week 52. Rosins steady $2,75@$3,50.

LIVERPOOL, June 18, P. M.

Cotton closed quiet. Middling Uplands 11½. Orleans 11½. Sales 8,000.
Manchester advices favorable.
Goods and yarns buoyant and strong.

LONDON, June 18, P. M.

Consols 94½. Bonds 73½.

IRISH POTATOES.

5 bbls. Jackson Whites, (selected for family use,) received to-day by DOUGLAS BELL.

May 31-251-tf

SPARKLING SODA WATER.

PHIL. THIEM,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh,

HAS JUST PUT UP ONE OF THE FINEST SODA FOUNTAINS ever erected in the State. In the manufacture of Soda Water, he employs only genuine materials and has the finest variety of choice syrups. If any one wants a superb glass of COLD SODA WATER, THIEM'S is the place to get it.

June 8-256-2w

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

WARM weather has come at last, and, with it, **10,000** FANS OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

PAPERED, SILVERED, LINEN, FOLDING AND POCKET FANS.

We have bought out a Frenchman, who lately failed in New York, and we can now sell you a better Fan at 15c. than you ever bought before at 50c.

Call AND PROVOKE A BREEZE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

May 30-250-tf

MISS MANGUM'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The tenth Session of Miss Mangum's School for Young Ladies, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, will commence on the 1st. of August, 1867.

For Circulars, address,

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Care of Dr. J. F. CAIN,
Hillsboro, N. C.

June 12-260-6w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

STILL THEY COME AND GO!

NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods,

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep *no time worn or shelf rubbed remnants.* I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

A. CREECH.

May 31-250-tf

Progress copy one week.

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	43
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	24
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	50
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	50
" Wilmington	21
" Commerce	15
" Washington	10
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	50
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	20
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	50
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	133
Silver	128
Old Coupons	35
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

SPECIAL NOTICES

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y.

Apr 6-205-1ydaw

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
Troy, N. Y.

April 6-205-1ydaw

10 CASES GENT'S FINE CALF BOOTS AT $4,00 a pair at M. ROSENBAUM'S.

April 17-214-tf

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ZEphyrs at 25 cts. per ounce at M. ROSENBAUM'S.

April 17-214-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO., GOODS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you desire to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter trade, with the very best descriptions and styles of

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES,

AND WITH THE MOST DURABLE

JEANS AND KERSEY FABRICS,

All free from Shoddy and other impurities, order samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August.

From these samples you can make your selections, and return your orders, and the goods will be forwarded direct from the manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
President.

Charlotte, May 30-250-1m

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10,00 per month,	$100.00.
Tuition, College Classes,	40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory)	30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about	25.00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus.

Address,
L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

June 14-262-3m

HEALING SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA.

THIS DELIGHTFUL WATERING PLACE IS now open for visitors, the buildings have all been painted and put in thorough repair, and will accommodate

THREE HUNDRED PERSONS.

The route from the South is by way of Petersburg, Lynchburg or Richmond, and the Virginia Central Rail Road and its connections, to Millboro' Depot, thence by a daily line of stages, 23 miles, over a turnpike road to the Springs.

The medicinal virtues of the Waters are generally and favorably known. It would be useless, in the limits of an advertisement, to attempt to give a statement of the cures effected by their use. They have proved highly efficacious in the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Liver, Bladder, Kidneys, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Cutaneous Diseases &c.

HOT AND COLD, SPOUT AND SHOWER BATHS AND PLUNGE BATHS,

can be had at all times.

Pure Freestone Water from the Mountains is conveyed through the principal buildings, affording an ample supply for all purposes. After the 1st. of June, there will be a daily mail and a daily line of stages to the Springs.

An experienced Physician will reside at the Springs during the season.

Board $3 per day, $20 per week.

JOHN L. EUBANK,
Agent.

June 13-261-2w

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING!

YOUTH'S CLOTHING!

BOYS' CLOTHING!

PRICES LESS THAN IN 1860!

FABRICS AS RELIABLE!

WORKMANSHIP the same! UNEQUALED in Cut! We can sell a *Suit of Clothes for less money than the Cloth and Trimmings will Cost* bought at retail.

CALL AND SEE OUR

NEW STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

Dress Frocks, Sacks, Vests, Pants, &c.,

AT

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

Successors to E. L. HARDING.

June 1-253-1m

DRY GOODS.

ARRIVED AT LAST.

T. Miles & Sons' fine French Calf Boots.
Fine French Calf Gaiters,
" " " Oxford Ties,
" Lasting " "
Ladies Gaiters and Bootees,
Children's, Misses and Boys shoes and gaiters at

April 20-223-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

HATS! HATS!!

Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
" Blk. Fine felt "
" White " "
Cashmere and Wool "

A large stock of Straw Hats, for boys and men, selling at reduced prices at

GEO. T. COOKE'S.

April 20-224-tf

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

A beautiful stock of Parasols.
Umbrellas, small and large sizes, at

GEO. T. COOKE'S.

April 20-224-tf

50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, for sale Cheap at

GEO. T. COOKE'S.

April 20-224-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The largest and finest stock of Gents' Boots and Shoes that can be found in the city, at

G. T. COOKE'S.

April 20-224-tf

BOOK STORES.

MITCHELL'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

Just to hand at Fentress' Corner.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 25-246-tf

REMOVED TO FENTRESS' CORNER,

NEXT DOOR TO TUCKER'S NEW HALL.

Call and see our new stock.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

my 17-238-tf

JUST RECEIVED, TO-DAY,

AT OUR NEW STORE.

Counting House Slates—best quality,
Common " " "

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

my 17-238-tf

BAPTIST HYMNS.

Morocco, Sheep and Roan,
Just received at

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 21-244-tf

BLUE AND GOLD POETS:

GOLDSMITH,	TENNYSON,
WORDSWORTH,	LONGFELLOW,
HOOD,	OSSIAN,
COWPER,	HALLECK,
MOORE,	SCOTT,
McCAULEY,	MEREDITH,
MISS MULOCH,	MORRIS,
WILLIS,	MILTON,
PRESTON,	BYRON,
BURNS,	HEMANS,
CAMPBELL,	COLERIDGE.

All just received at our new Store, next to Tuckers' new Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 29-249-tf

NEW BOOKS,

We are receiving, every week, new supplies of all the Standard
SCHOOL BOOKS, LIBRARY BOOKS, STATIONERY AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,
in our line, which we offer to the Trade and to School Teachers at the lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

My 21-242-tf

25000 WHITE, BUFF, AND CANARY Envelopes.
Paris Envelopes, White and Colored; Fine French Note Paper.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

May 29-249-tf

4 DOZEN SOUTHERN HARMONY AND MUSical Companion.
100 Bradbury's Golden Chain and Censer.
1000 Sabbath School Wreath, &c., &c.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

May 29-249-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

READ THE FOLLOWING CONCERNING FOWLING PIECES.

MANY PERSONS SEEM UNCERTAIN AS to the construction of Gen. Sickles' order against carrying "deadly weapons," and are afraid to hunt squirrels, &c. We are assured by an officer on the General's Staff, that the order is only intended to prohibit the too common practice of carrying concealed weapons upon the person, and to check the lawlessness so prevalent in certain sections of the country.—*Union Register.*

At the suggestion of numerous friends, we have ordered a few

EXCELLENT SHOT GUNS!

Which we will sell at a small advance on the manufacturer's price.

Call and see the article at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.
Clothing and Furnishing Store.

Raleigh, June 1-252-1m

MRS. E. A. NIXON,

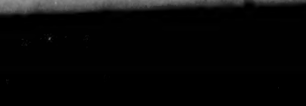
CAN ACCOMMODATE, with good board and lodging, EIGHT OR TEN PERSONS, on favorable terms. Her house is conveniently situated, on Fayetteville Street, near to the business portion of the city. Apply soon.

May 30-250-tf

HENRY J. BROWN,

OPPOSITE THE MASONIC LODGE,

KEEPS ON HAND



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES ALSO Walnut and other Wood Coffins.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. A good HEARSE kept on hand.

ALSO,

Dealer in Furniture,

MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED.

June 4-255-1m.

M. GRAUSMAN'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Next to Tucker's Hall.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, 1867.

I HAVE A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED stock of Spring and Summer Goods, of first quality, consisting of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN BROADCLOTHS, COATINGS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERS, DOESKINS, LINENS, &c., &c., &c.,

and am prepared to make to order any garment wanted, as cheap as it can be obtained in any Merchant Tailoring Establishment in New York, and in a style which cannot be surpassed in the United States. I employ only the best Cutters and Workmen, and guarantee satisfaction to all, who favor me with their patronage.

My stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES

And Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS,

will be sold at lower prices than any goods of like quality in the City.

NEW ARRIVALS TWICE EVERY WEEK.

M. GRAUSMAN.

June 1-252-2w

DRY GOODS.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG,

AT THE

OLD STAND

OF

S. H. YOUNG,

ARE now receiving from the North a large and well selected stock of the most desirable and fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which having been bought at low figures will be sold very low

FOR CASH.

We respectfully request our friends, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock, before buying elsewhere.

April 19-216-tf

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

OUR STOCK COMPLETE!

WE HAVE IN STORE A GENERAL ASSORTment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes for Gent's and Boys.

ALSO, HATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, &c., &c.

Call and see us at the old stand of

May 5-227-tf S. H. YOUNG.

IN LUCK AGAIN!

THE VERY LATEST ARRIVALS

OF NEW GOODS!!!

JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTment of Rich
GRENADINES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
MOHAIRS,
AND POPLINS,

ALSO,
SHEER ORGANDIES,
RICH JACONETTS,
PERCALES,
PEQUE,

AND

50,000 yds. of the handsomest Prints you ever saw.

These goods have been bought since the

RECENT DECLINE IN PRICE,

So that we can give you handsomer goods for the price than we have been able to do since the

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

—ALSO,—

A LARGE STOCK OF BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED DOMESTICS,

PLAID HOMESPUNS,

GENT'S AND BOYS WEAR.

DENIMS AND LINENS &c.

And a beautiful stock of Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed and *Unbrimmed HATS*, Rainbows, Almas, Patti, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

my 17-238-tf

HOME AGAIN.

ISAAC ŒTTINGER

is now in full receipt of his Spring and Summer stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS,

They will be sold at a very small advance on

FIRST COST.

The Millinery business will be carried on by

MRS. ŒTTINGER,

in all its branches, she having been North herself and visited the first Millinery establishments in the country, laid in her own stock in person, and besides that, having a thorough knowledge of the business, will be enabled to suit one and all from the crack to the nose.

Opening for Spring and Summer Bonnets will be on the 9th. day of April, to which all her lady friends are respectfully invited.

We are also introducing a new style HOOPSKIRT called the

ODESSA PATENT COLLAPSING SKIRT,

a skirt far superior to anything that has ever been brought to this country. We ask an inspection of the same. You will not regret a walk to No. 48 Fayetteville Street.

April 4-203-3m

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES,
JARLETANS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

April 5-204-tf

JUST RECEIVED

AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

IN ADDITION TO HIS ALREADY LARGE, and well selected

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

100 of the latest styles and patterns

SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES.

Also, MOZAMBIQUE and POPLIN SACQUES, for Summer wear.

PRINTS,

and all other domestic goods, in great variety, at

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16, Fayetteville St.,

May 3-227-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH! FISH!!

The very best N. C. Family Roe Herrings, Cut and Gross Herrings, and Shad, in ½ Bbls. and Barrels—low for cash.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 4-255-tf

MEAL FOR SALE.

Near the Rail Road Station at Tarboro', N. C., we have 5,000 bushels of Corn, which we will grind up into fine Meal, to meet the demand on the Wilmington and Weldon, or Central road, at short notice.

R. NORFLEET & CO.

June 8-256-2m

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished on their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,

AND

BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c., also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to change—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	16
" Fayetteville	9
" Lexington	13
" " at Graham	23
" North Carolina	45
" Roxboro'	50
" Thomasville	50
" Wadesborough	24
" Washington	13
" Wilmington	22½
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial Bank Wilmington	22½
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	25
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	50
Miners' and Planters' Bank	33

Thos. Branch & Sons will forward from Petersburg, free of commission, all consignments to

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond.

Feb 6-154-

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!

200 Hhds. and 40 Tierces and Bbls. "Clayed Cuba" and "Muscovado" MOLASSES, mostly in bright and new packages.

Just landing, for sale by

WILLARD BRO'S.
29-30 and 31 North Water St.

my 17-238-1m Wilmington, N. C.

Standard Copy.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by A. T. Sawyer to R. W. Pulliam, W. H. Jones and Geo. W. Swepson, on the 26th. day of Febuary, 1867, to secure the payment of eight hundred and thirty-six dollars, we will expose at public sale, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 29th. day of June, 1867, for cash, the House and lot mentioned and described in said Deed, situated near the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Depot, in the City of Raleigh, being the same occupied by said Sawyer.

The property is valuable for a Produce and Grocery Store. The House contains four rooms, Kitchen and other necessary out houses attached.

This sale will be made to satisfy the debt secured by said Deed of Trust and the costs incurred in executing the same.

The sale will take place within the hours appointed for judicial sales.

R. W. PULLIAM,
W. H. JONES,
GEO. W. SWEPSON.

May 24-243-2awtd

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally *pure* flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Styrax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orrice "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed "
" Sassafras	Cardamon Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel,
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell very low.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE.

The best and most desirable lot in the town of Albemarle, Stanly County, N. C. containing two acres of land, with a

GOOD TWO STORY DWEL

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASON'S PATENT
FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,
For Sale by the single one, or dozen.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 12-260-tf With HART & LEWIS.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
A No 1. article, in perfect running order and entirely new, for sale.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
June 14-262-tf

SUPERIOR N. C. WHISKEY,
In Bbls and Cases, of the make of Nick Williams and others.
N. C. Family Flour, Dried Peaches and Apples, Fresh Mountain Butter, &c.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 8-256-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SOMETHING NEW!
PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES!
STUART'S FREEMASON'S MANUAL!
IS DAVIS A TRAITOR?
Dr. Livingstone's Travels and Explorations in South Africa.
Illustrated, Dictionary of the Bible, &c.
All just to hand at Pescud's corner, our new store.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 4-253-tf

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED MAY 1846,
ASSETS OVER
15,000,000,00
INCOME OVER $6,500,000,00,
The Largest Life Insurance Company in the World!

IT HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars all belong to the Policy holders, which now exceed 44,000, and not withstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, there is now a surplus of
OVER 6,000,000,00,
It has had, through its entire history, the smallest average expenses, and, therefore, it is the safest and
CHEAPEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN EXISTENCE.
The Ætna Life's General Agent of N. C., in last week's paper, made a statement as follows: "The ratio of the Ætna's expenses to premiums and total income is less than that of the Connecticut Mutual." He surely has not seen the State of New York's Commissioners Report, ending Dec. 31, 1866: "Ratio of expenses to premiums and interest, Connecticut Mutual 11.11, Ætna 16.60; to premiums only, Connecticut Mutual 15.44, Ætna 17.60." "That Company in which the average expenses are the lowest and the rate of interest obtained on investments is the highest (other things being equal,) affords life insurance at the least cost; also the Company is the safest in which the largest number is insured."
THAT COMPANY IS THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.
This Company gives the Policy holder a credit or forbearance of one half his premium, and in case of early death, the number of dividends will always equal the number of out-standing credits. All policies non-forfeitable by their terms, or may be made so at the option of the insured. For further information apply to,
SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.
Office with P. F. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
June 13-262-1w

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.
The Fall Session will begin July 8th. 1867.
TERMS, (per Session of 21 weeks:) Board with the Principals (washing, lights and towels not included) $25,00
English Tuition, 20,00
Latin, Greek and French, each extra 5,00
Circulars sent on application.
M. S. DAVIS,
H. E. SHEPHERD. } Principals.
June 14-263-4d

DR. WILSON'S SCHOOL,
MELVILLE, ALAMANCE Co., N. C.
THE next session of this Institution will commence July 18th.
For circular, apply to either of the Principals.
REV. A. WILSON, D. D., } Principals.
DR. JNO. WILSON,
June 14-263-2awlwdaes

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.
ELECTION OF PROFESSORS.
A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS of this Institution will be held at the College, in Richmond, on Wednesday, July 3d, to fill the vacancy in the Chair of Anatomy, created by the resignation of Professor Logan, who has been elected to the Chair of Surgery in the New Orleans School of Medicine. At the same meeting, the Faculty will recommend to the Board the creation of a new Professorship of *General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy*, and the election of a Professor to fill the same.
Candidates for either position will please forward their applications and testimonials to the care of the undersigned.
By order of the President of the Board of Visitors,
L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Richmond, June 6-255-3taw2w

FOR RENT.
The building lately occupied by the Biblical Recorder Printing Office, known as the old Register Office. Enquire on the premises.
HUFHAM & HUGHES,
June 4-253-tf

CORN! CORN!!
1800 Bus. prime White Corn—heavy and clean.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 17-264-tf Wholesale Grocers.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,
Plaid Organdies,
Plain White Organdies,
White Jaconet,
Musquito Nets,
Skirt Braid, assorted.
We are offering our goods at *low figures*. Give us a call.
June 12-260-tf

"THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,"
NEW YORK,
REV. DR. DEEMS, PASTOR.
STRANGERS visiting New York are respectfully informed that a congregation, composed of Christians of different Protestant denominations, has been organized under the pastoral charge of the Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., of North Carolina. Visiting clergymen of the several churches are invited to officiate. No sectarianism, no partisan politics, will be allowed to interfere with the worship.
The service is held morning and night in the Large Chapel of the University, immediately West of the New York Hotel.
The Pastor's residence and post office address is 231 West 24th. STREET. Strangers in the city, who are sick or in distress, may freely call upon Dr. Deems for pastoral service.
When any member of any church comes to New York to engage in business, let him call promptly on the Pastor of the Church of the Strangers.—Especially let this be done in the case of young men who will have a cordial welcome.
Newspapers through the country, friendly to this enterprise, will please copy this advertisement and allow it to stand.
may 15-259-tf

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, May 30.

General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd. 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be thereafter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8 In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire. But to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO SPRINGS,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.
THIS well known Watering place, newly improved and fitted up, is now open for
THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY	$ 2,50.
" " WEEK	12,50.
" " MONTH	35,00.

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!
After June 15th, the Regular HACKS,
FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET
PASSENGERS
From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
A BAND
Has been engaged for the season, and other Amusements are provided.
T. PAXSON,
June 3-253-2m Proprietor.

CLEAVELAND MINERAL SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY WILSON'S.)
These celebrated SPRINGS are situated in Cleaveland county, North Carolina, near the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, 55 miles West of Charlotte, and will be open by the 15th. of June for the accommodation of visitors.
The waters consist of White and Red Sulphur and Chalybeate, and are pronounced by competent judges to be unsurpassed by any of the kind upon this Continent. Ample accommodations have been provided for a large number of guests.
Doctor Taylor (one of the Proprietors) has had a large experience in the treatment of diseases incident to our Southern climate, (especially those of women and children,) and will take pleasure in advising invalids in the use of the waters.
Vehicles will be at the Depot on arrival of the trains to take visitors to the Springs at moderate charges. For other particulars, address the Proprietors at Shelby, Cleaveland county, N. C.
C. E. SPRATT,
M. B. TAYLOR,
JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
July 12-260-3t Proprietors.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.
SESSION OF 1867.
FALL TERM opens July 24th.
Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL.
Address,
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
June 8-256-1m

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger Bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 3d, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any offices under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th. section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowlege and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the state of ——; that I have resided in said State for ——months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof: that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day s public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each, representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as is represented in the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

FOR RENT.
A small family, living in a most desirable part of the city, having a large, commodious residence would rent *half* of the house and lot, including kitchen, pantry, smoke-house, garden &c., to desirable parties.
The house can be had furnished or unfurnished; either by the month or year. There is also a most delightful well of water on the lot. Terms moderate. Apply at the
"SENTINEL" OFFICE.
June 4-253-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune
1867.
As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
Worms their holes come out
And Mice and Rats
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterm'r's
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c.*
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
Is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls Animals, &c.*
!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy
Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
484 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Raleigh N. C.
By P. F. PESCUD and WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
And all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

"COSTAR'S"
CELEBRATED
BUCKTHORN SALVE,
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April 8-206-1y

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A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
May 10-232-tf

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C. DEWEY,
Raleigh, N. C. my 6-229-3taw Cashier.
Progress copy.

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Feb 25-170-3m

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June 10-258-tf President.

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mar 20-189-3m

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